A TEMPEST IN TORONTO.

Ruffianly Orangemen Attempt to Break Up the O'Brien Meeting.

SCENES OF WILD DISORDER.

Speeches Made Amid Cheers, Groans and Hand-to-Hand Conflicts-Twenty Thousand People at the Park,

O'Brien in Toronto.

TORONTO, May 17 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Amid a scene of enthusiasm and excitement unequalled since his arrival in Canada, William O'Brien arrived in Toronto at 11 o'clock to-day. The train from Montreal was a few minutes late when it arrived at the platform, but the sight which presented itself as it drew up was indeed an an-Imated one. Fully 3,000 men crushed and struggled with each other to catch a glimpse of the gentleman as he alighted from the train, and the minds of those who accompanied O'Brien were for a moment filled, as they gazed upon those long lines of stern faces, with speculation as to whether they were friends or foes. But the moment O'Brien showed his towering figure at the door of the car all doubt was removed, for a cheer went up that seemed to shake the very air. In a moment O'Brien was surrounded by hundreds of friends, and amid lines of manly breasts and beaming faces, to the music of a deafening chorus of Irish cheers, the editor of United Ireland walked out to the carriage which waited for him outside. When the distinguished visitor took his seat another deafening cheer rent the air, and here, for the first time, some faint symptoms of opposition began to show them-selves. A dilapidated Jehu, who had in charge a bony beast that mournfully dragged after his heels a broken down cart howled out in a strong Ulster accent: "Heigh for his Lairdship of Lansdowne." A faint attempt at a cheer went up from about a score of tough-looking individuals on the outskirts of the crowd, but it was drowned out by another hearty Irish hurrah. A few attempts at hooting and hissing were made as the driver gathered up his reins. The police arrangements were very elaborate, but the only requisition made of the services was to form an imposing array and add to the pageantry of the procession. As O'Brien and his friends drove away, followed by several carriages filled with newspaper correspondents from allbarts of the United States and Canada, the Irish orator again received a heart-stirring ovation. Hundreds of hats and handkerchiefs were waived in the atr, and cheer after cheer went up. Then O'Brien stood up in his carriage and exclaimed: "Three cheers for our friends in England and the cause they are struggling for." This called for and received a hearty response, and then the calvalcade of mounted policemen, with drawn sabres. surrounded O'Brien's carriage, while a platoon of offia score of tough-looking individuals on the

and then the calvaleade of mounted policemen, with drawn sabres, surrounded O'Brien's carriage, while a platoon of officers marched in front.

It may be here stated that there are 300 policemen in Toronto at the present writing, and all night men have been ordered on duty for this evening's meeting. Through streets lined with smiling and cheering spectators the procession moved on its way to the Rossin house on King street. The windows of every house along the route were filled with spectators, and hundreds of white handkerchiefs ifluttered a tremulous applause as O'Brien's carriage moved on.

The hotel was reached without a sign of hostility, if one excepts an occasional hoot

The notel was reached without a sign of hostility, if one excepts an occasional hoot or hiss from some member of an Orange or anti-Irish lodge. At the hotel an immense crowd awaited the arrival. Here there were more decided symptoms of opposition and a good deal of hissing and hooting was indulged in as the nationalists party dismounted and entered the hotel, while several dulged in as the nationalists party dismounted and entered the hotel, while several fisticuffs took place in the crowd on the sidewalk. Somebody again called for cheers for Lord Lansdowne, but the response was drowned by the turnultous applause that greeted O'Brien from the great majority of the crowd. The spactous rotunds of the hotel was thronged with a cheering crowd, through which O'Brien walked, bowing as he went in reply to the congratulations and salutations that were showered upon him from all sides. As O'Brien passed toward the stairway leading from the hall, his hands were grasped and pressed by hundreds of admirers, and one lady stepped forward and presented him with a beautiful boquet. On the first landing of the hall stairway he was presented with an address on behalf of the united Irish societies of Toronto.

To this O'Brien responded, as follows: "I assure you that not now for the first time or iffleth time since I came to Canada have I had reason for feelings of the deepest gratitude for the wonderful way in which our fellow countrymen here in Canada have railied around Mr. Klibride and myself in this hour of difficulty and trial. If I were to live a hundred years I could never forget the sacries

hundred years I could never forget the sac-tice and risks you have made in taking sid hundred years I could never forget the sacrifice and risks you have made in taking sides with us against a great and powerful lord. We have come here in behalf of hundreds of poor peasants whom that landlord's tyranny and cruelty has left homeless in Ireland to-day, far away in the villages of Luggacurran. (Cheers.) I don't know what we deserve for doing this. If the London Times (hisses) had its way I suppose it would be treason to love them and death to defend them. But, thank God, the London Times is not going to have its way here in Toronto nor anywhere else much longer. (Cheers.) When I speak of the heroism which the people of Canada have displayed in this matter, of course I do not refer to mere threats of personal violence or attacks, because I take it that on this soil of Canada, at this day, no citizen of the Dominion is going to be intimidated from his lawful rights in the free expression of his opinion. (Tumultous cheering.) I don't refer to the revolvers and knives and bludgeons that may be brandished in the faces of our countrymen in Canada, but I refer to the far more substantial risks which you have to face in ranging yourselves on the side of justice and humanity against the governor general of Canada to-day. (Cheers and cries of eye. humanity against the governor general of Canada to-day. (Cheers and cries of "W are ready.") It is easy enough and chea enough to find summer friends, but this is

enough to find summer friends, but this is a matter which tests to the core the courage and sympathy of our people in Canada in the cause of Ireland." (Great cheering.)

[Press]—Never in the worst days of the Belfast disorders was a scene of more disgraceful rowdy is mexhibited than that shown this afternoon in Queen's park, when a crowd of Toronto Orangemen attempted to storm the platform and failing in that, to choke off all possibility of O'Brien being heard, by keeping up a continual din of groans, hissing, and cries of "God Save the Queen" and "Rille Brittania." It was 4 o'clock when the crowd had about fully col-Queen" and "Rdle Brittania." It was 4 o'clock when the crowd had about fully collected, and it then seemed a fair time to set the number present at 15,000, although the people kept pouring in in such floods from all quarters after the meeting had begun that there were times when 20,000 persons would not be an overestimate. Many of the banks in the city were closed, and the students in the university were lessed. Many banks in the city were closed, and the students in the university were let loose. Many of these with the crowds of desperate-looking 'roughs, whose only glory in life seemed to be a row or riot, were organized in a compact band and excited little suspicion because they said never a word until their time came. The first demonstration came from a solitary man at the left hand side of the mattern, who stood up on the stump of a tree and began groaning at the meeting and at those on the platform as though his life depended on the effort. Near him was a woman waiving a green branch in though his life depended on the effort. Near him was a woman waiving a green branch in her hand, and no sooner had she seen the obstreperous Orangeman than she ran the but of the twig down his throat, which effectively choked off the disturber, amid a roar of applause from the crowd and cries of "God Save Ireland." A rush was made for the woman, but she was among her friends and a surging wave of thousands drove back her would-be assailants. At this moment O'Brien entered the park in a carriage. One hunentered the park in a carriage. One hundred and fifty policemen, in charge of Lieutenant Colonel Grassett, were senttered through the crowd or drawn up in files on the outskirts. Sergeant Seymon: was in charge of a squad of mounted men, and when the disturbance and attempted break-ing up of the meeting took place, most determinedly took their place and remained

there from beginning to end of both Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Kilbride's speeches. The policemen quietly folded their arms and said not a word. In all, the disturbers did not not a word. In all, the disturbers did not number more than sixty persons, and many of them were armed with sticks. The sycamore trees in front of the platform were taken possession of by a crowd of young roughs, who hissed into the speaker's face during the greater part of the time, until a few powerful men among the nationalists caught hold of the trunks of the trees and shock the disturbers to the ground. This seemed to anger the Orangemen, who knocked down one. caught hold of the trunks of the trees and shook the disturbers to the ground. This seemed to anger the Orangemen, who knocked down one or two nationalists with blows of their clubs. The nationalists in return used their fists very effectively. With the exception of a couple of charges by a single policeman on horseback no attempt was made to interfere with the rioters. The Orangemen set up two stump speakers to talk at the same time as O'Brien. They roared themselves hoarse amid the frantic cheers and yells of the coterie.

At the close of the speaking the following resolution was passed amid outbursts of cheering from thousands and growns of discheering from thousands and greans of dis-sension from groups of Orangemen: "That this meeting of citizens of Toronto warmly sympathize with the mission of William O'Brien. M. P., in Canada, and take this opportunity of entering a hearty protest against the unjust and cruel treatment of the tenants at Luggacurran by Lord Lansdowne."

With O'Brien's introduction began the most terrific groaning, hissing, cheering and hoarse shouts that the day had so far wit-nessed. Removing his hat with the utmost

most terrine groaning, hissing, cheering and hoarse shouts that the day had so far witnessed. Ramoving his hat with the utmost coolness, O'Brien surveyed the vast sea of faces before him for a moment. He then began, amid the din and uproar, to speak as follows: "Men of Toronto [cries of 'God save the queen,' 'hurrah for Lansdowne,' groans and immense cheering], that cheer of yours will ring around the world to-day [cheers and hisses], and all the vocal talent of Lord Lansdowne's friends cannot drown of Lord Lansdowne's friends cannot drown

cheers and hisses], and all the vocal talent of Lord Lansdowne's friends cannot drown it. We are used to this sort of thing in the British Parliament." [Loud cheers].

A Voice—"Three cheers for Lansdowne." [Groans, hisses and cheers].

Another Voice—"Hurrah for O'Brien." [Tremendous cheering and groaning].

Here an Orangeman drew forth a heavy stick and hit a man with it. Knocking him down. Then there was a rush caused by the prancing of the horses of the mounted policemen, and the crowd scattered in all directions, many persons rushing for big heaps of bricks which were piled up in a field close by. They came back again, whether with bricks or not did not immediately appear.

O'Brien continued: "I am glad to see that although Lansdowne has nothing to say himself, he has friends who are able to say something. God help us. (Derisive laughter, cheers and groans.) We come to Canada to demand an answer to-day from either Lord.

demand an answer to-day from either Lord Lansdowne or his friends. Here are his friends (groans and hisses), two dozen of them (groans, cheers and cries of "brand them (groans, cheers and cries of "brand O'Brien") whom a good policeman could knock out in a few minutes (cheers) if they only wanted to, and the only answer they can give for the high and mighty potentate who has sent them here is cackling like geese or the groans of a jack ass. (Loud laughter and cheers.) They attempt to shout down freedom of speech here to-day, (Groans and cheers.) Well, we generally succeeded in putting down our enemies in succeeded in putting down our enemies in the house of commons (cheers) and we will succeed in putting them down here to-day. (Tremendous applause.) I don't blame the poor deluded Orangemen who aremaking this light to-day. (Here a man was knocked down by the blow of a stick and a free light followed among the Orangemen, who again set up. among the Orangemen, who again set up a dismal howling.) We are to-day the party of law and order and we defy anybody to deny it." (Cheers and groans.)

Several voices cried "Brand O'Brien."
"The heart of Ireland is at your back," cried another.

another. A man from the O.angemen party here got A man from the O'angemen party here got in tront of the platform among the nationalists and began singing "The Boyne Water." His silk hat was crushed in by those around him, and he disappeared under the platform, bruised and bloody, where he remained the balance of the day.

O'Brien continued in substance as follows:

O'Brien continued in substance as follows:
"I am not sorry that the gentlemen of the
Toronto corporation have broken their contract, as Lord Lansdowne broke his, and
have refused us the hospitality of St. Andrew's hall. There is one hall, thank God,
from which they cannot shut us out—this
open vault of heavy, which the Great Architect of the Universe has built—and we have a
a tale to tell which we need not be afraid or
ashamed to tell in the free air of heaven
and in the open light of day. One thing
is now, I think, certain, and that is
that the Canadians command an answer to
the specific and terrible accusations we have
made against him. An answer there must made against him. An answer there mus be or Lord Lansdowne stands condemned. I think nobody realizes more keenly than Lord Lansdowne to-day that the frothy declara-

Lansdowne to-day that the frothy declara-tions of the orators at Saturday's meeting are not an answer which will save Lord Lansdowne from the condemnation of en-lightened and liberty-loving men. The question is—and Lord Lans-downe and his friends shall not be allowed to escape from it until they have an-swered it, if answer they can—the question is whether Lord Lansdowne is carrying out the most cruel and inhuman system of evic-tions in Ireland rather than yield to contions in Ireland rather than yield to con tions in Ireland rather than yield to con-cessions which were suggested and recom-mended by arbitration authorized by his own agent? And until that issue is honestly and squarely met, Lord Lansdowne and his friends are shrewd enough now at the last moment to perceive that his cause will be simply damned by a display of physical and intellectual rowdyism and intolerance." (Loud applause.)

The speaker said he did not blame the Or-angemen for their foolish threats, but he did

angemen for their foolish threats, but he did blame the London Times and Daily Tele-graph for their incitements to violence. It was due to the Canadian spirit in favor of free speech, that their bloody councils had not been followed. Donnis Kilbride, the evicted tenant, also

spoke and arraigned the action of both Lord Lansdowne and the Orangemen in severe terms. O'Brien was then driven from the park, the carriage being escorted by a body of mounted policemen. He was cheered all

The Toronto branch of the National league gave a banquet to O'Brien this evening at Rossin house. More than 300 of the most prominent Irishmen in the city sat down.

POSING FOR PICTURES.

Scandalous Conduct of Young Girls

in a New York Grammar School. NEW YORK, May 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The New York World says a scandal was revealed yesterday affecting two girls, who until the present week were pupils in the grammar school, No 28. Fortieth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. These scholars, neither of whom is yet fifteen years old, had posed as subjects for photographs of an immoral character. Miss Fisher, teacher of the second grade, recently surprised one of the girls with one of these pictures, and shortly after that, Miss Finch, of the sixth grade made similar discovery. Meanwhile another pupil complained to her mother of the prevalence of immoral talk among the girls, and also re ported that the pictures were in circulation. The father of the girl, who is a reporter on a morning newspaper, was so incensed that he commenced a private investigation to find out at what photograph gallery the pictures had been taken. The reporter succeeded in getting proof that they came from the establishment of Chapman & Willis, 275 Sixth ave. and that of a weman named Becker, 508 Eighth avenue. One of the girls said 5he had visited Chapman & Willis' place to have some tintynes taken and that one of the proprie-Eighth avenue. One of the girls said she had visited Chapman & Willis' place to have some tintypes taken and that one of the proprietors induced her under promise of receiving some copies of the pictures to pose in a number of different positions with her garments more or less disarranged. The photographer told the reporter that the girls visited his place together and told him they were members of a theatrical troupe. Under threat of arrest and prosecution the negatives of all pictures were turned over to the irate father and they were destroyed. One of the girls, who would have graduated next Christmas, has been expelled and has been sent into the country with relatives. The other who has been in school less than a year, has been placed in a convent and her mother lies in a precarious condition having suffered from hervous prostration and hysteria as a result of the disgrace. The girl against whom the charge was preferred for using immoral language has been withdrawn from the school.

NOT A MECCA FOR MARRIAGES

Washington Will No Longer Be a Rendezvous For Bridal Couples.

AN ALLIANCE OF MINISTERS

The Pastors of the National Capital Adopt a Resolution in Regard to Weddings-Other Washington News.

Marriage Under Difficulties. WASHINGTON, May 17.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-It will not be an easy matter hereafter to get married in Washington, the Mecca of brides and grooms. The pastors' alliance, which controls nearly all the principal ministers of the District of Columbia has adopted a resolution which declares That no member of the alliance shall solemnize a marriage for any person who has a divorced wife or husband still living if such wife or husband has been put away for any cause arising after marriage, but this recommendation shall not be held to apply to the innocent party to divorce for the cause of adultery nor to divorces of persons seeking to be reconciled in marriage." A marriage which was suddenly interrupted some time ago has just been permitted to proceed happily in this city. A few months since L. Von Diezieski, of this city, was about to be married to Miss Julia Hordat, formerly of St. Louis, and all preparations were made for the ceremony to take place at St. Theresa's church, in Anacostia. The mother of the young man was opposed to the marriage and called on the police to interfere, but they were powerless to aid her, whereupon the mother stated that her son was a deserter from the United States army. Thereupon the young bridegroom was taken to Washington barracks and confined as a deserter. Efforts were made to secure his release by habeas corpus and his discharge from custody was asked. It was claimed that Diezieski was twice enlisted in the army, once under the name of Schanfurzen, each time swearing that he was of age, and Judge McArthur denied the petition, leaving the young man in ago has just been permitted to proceed hapnied the petition, leaving the young man in military custody. His counsel appealed to the general term and after argument on the 9th inst. the court reversed the judgment of Judge McArthur and ordered the dis-charge of the petitioner, holding that testi-mony to show that the young man was a minor at the time of the enlistments was admissable and that parents are entitled to the custody and wages of a minor till he is of age. Von Diezieski, having been discharged from the service, there was no further obstacle to his marrying and yesterday after noon the ceremony took place.

Nebraska and Iowa Bank Reserves. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Reserve agents were to-day appointed for Nebraska national banks as follows: Alma First Nationa bank, Commercial National, Omaha, reserve: Ashland National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Auburn First National bank, First National, Omaha, reserve Broken Bow First National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve: Fairbury First Nationa bank, United States bank, Omaha, reserve; Fairfield First National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Fremont Farmers' and Mechanics National bank, United States National Omaha, reserve; Grand Island Citizens' Na-Omaha, reserve; Grand Island Citizens' National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Greenwood First National bank, Birst United States National, Omaha, reserve; Lincoln Capital National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Hastings City National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Lincoln German National bank, First National, Omaha, reserve; Lincoln National bank, First National, Omaha, reserve; Lincoln State National State Nati tional, Omaha, reserve; Lincoln State Na-tional bank, First National, Omaha reserve; Nebraska City Merchants' National bank, United States National, Omaha, reserve; South Auburn and Carson National banks, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Superior First National bank, United States National bank, Omaha, reserve; Weeping Water First National bank, United States National bank, Omaha, reserve.

National bank, Omaha, reserve.

Reserve agents were to-day appointed for lowa national banks as tollows: Citizens' National, Davenport, United States National, Omaha, reserve; Valley National, Des Moines, United States National, Omaha, reserve: First National, Nevada, State National, Omaha, reserve: Red Oak National, Red Oak, United States National, National, Valled States National, Third National, New York, reserve; Cedar Rapids National, Western National, New, York, reserve; Serve, reserve, reserve,

Postal Changes. WASHINGTON, May 17.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—O. H. Snyder was to-day appointed postmaster at Malvern, Ia. Christian Russell has been appointed post

naster at Fondon, a new office in Frontier county. Nebraska. Ira E. Eldridge has been commissioned

ostmaster at Seney, Ia. The time schedule of the star mail route from Wahoo to Veda, Neb., has been changed as follows: Leave Wahoo Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 a. m.; arrive at Veda by 12 m. Leave Veda Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2 p. m.; arrive at Vahoo by 6 p. m.
The site of the postoffice at Neel, Dundy county, has been changed five miles west.
Postoffices in Nebraska have been discontinued as follows: Silver Lake, Adams county, mail to Bladen; Thacher, Cherry county, mail to Valentine.

The president has reappointed Carrie Pat-lon postmistress at Ogalalia.

John Kows was to-day appointed postmaster at Callender, Webster county, Ia. vice P. L. Dustrand, removed.

Western Pensions Issued.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—|Special Telegram to the BEE.|—Pensions were granted Nebraskans to-day as follows: Rosanna. vidow of Joseph White, Majors; Joseph White, deceased, Majors: Robert T McClellan Lincoln; Darwin A. Cole, Ewing; Marion Gagel, Wayland; Geo. Lawrence, Woodlawn; Pierre Richards, Brock.

Pensions for Iowans: Minors of Ezra Keen, Center Junction; Stephen K., father of Henry M. Alden, Steamboat Rock; Nancy J., widow of Ezra Keen, Center Junction; Ezra Keen, deceased, Center Junction; Ezra Keen, deceased, Center Junction; James P. McKinney, Decorah; James J. Ambler, Wapello; Sylvester S. Cook, Lafayette: Oliver M. Probst, Jefferson: David C. Burke, Sheil Rock; Lewis Crawford, Winterset; Joseph E. Joy, Wapello; James L. Beck, Creston; Harrison C. Joseph, Sioux City; Chas. Kerle; Red Oak: John Stewart, Marshalltown; Geo. Windolf, Mechanicsville; Christian Sulby, Job H. Moxon, Cedar Falls; Jas. McNamara, Mitchell: John W. Woodward, Allison.

National Capital Notes. Washington, May 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- Secretary Lamar to-day deeided that the evidence did not warrant the allowance of the claim of Jacob Herman, of Hall county, Nebraska, amounting to \$1,200

on account of Ogalalla and Sloux Indian raids in 1865.

A marriage license was to-day issued for H. D. Chesbro, of Boise City, I., and Jewel Thomas, of this city,

W. Beach Taylor, late clerk of the senate committee, and confidential secretary of the late Senator Logan, left to-night for Omaha, his future home.

Patents For Western Inventors. WASHINGTON, May 17,- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. |-Patents were issued fo tne following inventors to-day: Alonzo B Arnold, assigner of one-half to R. E. Mc-Cormack, Giadbrook, Ia., halter trimming; Arthur C. Baumwart, Ossiau, la., farm gate John L. Brink, Dubuque, la., street car heater; Lucien A. Butts, Bussell, Ia., wire jence tightener; Peter M. Cross, Phillips,

assignor of one-half to Spanolgie & Co., Aurora, Neb., valve for steam engine; Silas C. Dickinson, Wilton, Ia., electric striking device for clocks; Thomas Ferguson Parkersburg, Ia., combined. hammock support and canopy top; Oliver A, Gordon, Axtell, Neb., sleigh break; Absolom H. Hoffman, Littleton, Ia., horse power for stockers; Allen Johnston, Ottoniwa, Ia., screw machine; Harlan G. Griss, assignor of one-half to W, Beckwith, Mount Pleasant, Ia. road grader; Reese W. Price and H. A. Russell, Oskaloosa, Ia., signal flagstaff; Mathew Shanks and F. Daily, Cincinnati, Ia., corn planter! Thomas Taylor, Keokuk, Ia., bolt fastener; Cisco R, Traxter, Hastings, Neb., hoisting apparatus.

Ben: Perley Poore Sick. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- Major Ben: Perley Poore, the well-known correspondent and clerk of the house committee son printing, was suddenly stricken down to-day by a slight apoplectic stroke. The attack was the result of overwork and heat. The major was overcome suddenly by sickness of the stomach and quietly fainted dead away. Three physicians were soon in attendance and in a few moments the patient was restored to consciousness. It is hoped that a few days perfect rest will restore the major to his

days perfect rest will restore the major to his usual good health.

The condition of Major Poore is considered more serious to-night than early in the afternoon. His physicians had a consultation at 6 o'clock, and will hold another to-morrow. After the latter consultation Dr. Baxter said: "We regard his condition as serious but slightly better than at 6 o'clock. Baxter said: "We regard his condition as serious, but slightly better than at 6 o'clock. The attack was primarily due to Bright's disease of the kidneys, from which he suffered several years. To-day the major exposed himself some time to the full glare of the sun. This, together with overwork, weakened him and brought on the lilness,"

Military Matters.

WASHINGTON, May 17.- | Special Telegram to the BEE. | - Fifty recruits were to-day ordered to be sent to the Eleventh infantry n Dakota.

Lieutenant J. John Shaw, Sixth Infantry. who was recently dropped from the rolls of the army as a deserter, sent in his resignation shortly before the month had expired when such action would be taken. As he was wanted on the charge of duplicating his pay accounts nineteen times for one month,

pay accounts nineteen times for one month, his resignation was not considered.

Army leaves: Captain Wells Willard, commissary, Washington, four months from June 1; Lieutenant Louis M. Koehler, Sixth cavalry, two months, with permission to apply for a month extension; Lieutenant Robert G. Proctor, Fifth artillery, two months extension of sick leave; Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Batchelder, depot quartermaster in this city, has been ordered to New York City as depot quartermaster there, relieving Colonel H. C. Hodges, who is ordered to San Francisco to relieve Major George H. Weeks. Major Weeks has been ordered here by telegraph, and will relieve Colonel Batcheider as depot quartermaster in this city. in this city.

To Help the Civil Authorities. WASHINGTON, May 17 .- The president to day approved an application from the secretary of the interior to the war department for the detail of a troop of cavalry to be stationed at Cheyenne, Wy., to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the proclamation of the president forbidding the fencing of the public domain and directing the removal of such unlawful fencing.

IMPORTANT TO IOWA.

The Railroads Brought to Time and Special Rates Granted.

CHICAGO, May 17,-At a meeting of Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota lines held to-day, the most important action was taken regarding the making of rates on articles for manufacture to Mississippi river and Interior Iowa points. When the inter-state law first went into operation the roads running through Iowa put in high tariffs to all points, cutting off special rates and virtually shutting out of business manufactures located along the Mississippi river and in the interior of roads, and the Rock Island and Burlington attempted to felleve the pressure by butting in commodity rates to Davenport and Rock Island. The Northwestern did the same thing to Clinton and the Burlington to Dubuque. Then the Central Iowa stepped in and lowered rates to interior Iowa points, where the big roads were anylous to keep up in and lowered rates to interior lowa points, where the big roads were anxious to keep up the rates and the revenue. This threatened to demoralize the whole west and to-day the officials got together to stop the disturbance. The meeting resulted in a compromise and an agreement that special rates should be made—from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the tariff rate—on articles and material for manufacture to Mississtppi river cities between Burlington and Dubuque, and that these rates should be extended on the same basis to Des Moines, Marshalltown, lowa City, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa and Cedar Rap-City, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa and Cedar Rapids. The effect of this is to give western manufacturing interests rates as low as the had before the inter-state law went into

Meeting of lowa Medical Men. SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 17.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The State Medical association meets in this city to-morrow and ar elaborate programme has been arranged Prominent physicians from all over the state will be present. Quite a large number o medical exhibits will be made and a most in teresting and largely attended session is ex-

The Officer Vindicated. DES MOINES, Ia., May 17.-Judge Love, of the United States district court, decided to-day the case against Constable Pierce fo contempt in favor of Pierce. The case in volved a conflict of state and federal author ity, Pierce refusing to surrender the liquors which he had seized to the United States marshal, who also claimed them.

The Iowa Central Reorganization. NEW YORK, May 17,-The reorganization ommitte of the Central lowa railroad to-day published their plan which was agreed to by the representatives of all interests at the last meeting of the committee. It proposes to purchase several divisions at foreclosure and to organize a new company which shall issue the following securities: \$7,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, requiring \$375,000 per annum for fixed charges; \$1,379,025 temporary debt certificates, controvertable into preferred stock; \$6,000,000 preferred stock, and \$11,000,000 common stock. The bond holders of the present company will receive for each \$1,000 bond on the main line \$900 in new fives and \$200 preferred stocks; for each \$1,000 Eastern division bond, \$532 in new fives and \$738 in preferred stock; for each \$1,000 consolidated bond, \$425 in new fives and \$734 in preferred stock, and for each \$1,000 consolidated bond, \$425 in new fives and \$734 in preferred stock. The car trusts will receive half their face value in new fives and half in preferred stock. The present debt certificates will be assessed \$14 per cent, the second preferred stock 10 per cent, and common stock 15 per cent, and on payment of which they will receive par in the issue the following securities: \$7,500,000 first payment of which they will receive par in the new common stock for the present securities, and temporary debt certificates for the as-sessment paid. The committee states that a majority of the first mortgage bonds have al-ready been deposited under the plan.

A Change For a Robber. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 17 .- It lennitely learned that an effort will be made soon to have William Hairht of the Frisc express robbers released on the ground tha he court from which he was sentenced had

Collision of Steamers. LONDON, May 17.-The British steamer Caldera, bound for Marseilles, sank near Saukim by collision with the British steamer Georkha, which was badly damaged. Caldera's crew were saved.

An Office For Fred Grant. ALBANY, N. Y., May 17.—Governor Hill to-day sent the name of Colonel Fred Grant

FRANCE'S MINISTRY FALLS.

The Goblet Government Quietly Passes Out of Existence.

FIGURING ON A NEW CABINET.

Boulanger Says He Will Not Accept a

Portfolio-A Remarkable Case in a French Police Court -Foreign News.

A Cabinet Collapse. [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS, (via Havre), May 17.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE. |-The Goblet ministry has collapsed, as everybody has predicted for the last ten days, by its own inherent weakness and died quietly, as a cigar goes out. Grevy has summoned Eiysee, Floquet. Leroyer, Clemenceau, Ferry, Deves and Freycinet. Grevy will first ask Deves to form a new cabinet. This Deves will be unable to accomplish. Then Grevy will urge Floquet to try his hand at it lam assured that Floquet will refuse and Freycinet is considered as the most probable president of the next ministry.

But the power behind the throne will be Boulanger, whether he excepts a portfolio in the new cabinet or not. Shortly after the resignation of the ministry this evening Boulanger declared that he would not accept a portfolio in the new cabinet and even went so far as to express the wish that General Freron, a former chief of staff of General Campion, should be asked to accept the office as minister of war. Boulanger's popularity is to-day stronger than ever and his influence even out of office will be greater than hitherto and similar to that of Gambetta several years ago. In any case, no ministry is likely to be formed before next Tuesday. The cause of the resignation was the re jection by the chamber of deputies of the proposals of the government for increased taxation by a vote of 275 to 259. Goblet then announced that the cabinet would resign As soon as the announcement was made the members of the cabinet left the house. After ward a resolution was proposed by the budge committe affirming the necessity of adopting new plans for retrenchment. The resolu-

tion was adopted by a vote of 312 to 143. Premier Goblet, in an interview with President Grevy, tendered the resignation of himself and colleagues.

GREAT GUNS.

A Peculiar Case Developed in a Paris Police Court.

[Copyright 1897 by James Gordon Bennett.] PARIS (via Havre), May 17 .- New York deraid Cable-Special to the Bre. |-In the Paris police court yesterday a remarkably pretty little blonde English girl, named Julia Rothschild, nineteen years of age, who had gone through a Gretna Green marriage ceremony with Henri Montane, a rich Frenchman, was sentenced to seventeen days imprisonment for shooting and wounding her "husband" with a revolver. Montane, who is a splendid looking fellow twenty-two years old, six feet high with black eyes, Henri Quatere beard, met Julia at the Alhambra in London and fell head over heels in love with her. A few days afterwards they were married at a register's office. The couple came at once to Paris and lived at Montane's sumptuous mansion, 34 rue Montaigne. Here the most exciting scenes took place, causing consternation in the entire neighborhood. Montane, who has served in the French merchant marine, was of very eccentric disposition.

CANNON CALLS. * From the evidence given the court yesterday by seven witnesses, of course testifying under oath, it appeared that Montane had all the electric bells in the house removed and replaced them with revolvers, rifles and cannons. A complete arsenal was estab lished on each floor of the mansion. A sixpounder brass cannon fired once summoned the butler; fired twice, the cook; fired three times, the coachman; five discharges of a revolver in rapid succession brought the chambermaid; seven shots meant the cham bermaid with hot water. No candles were allowed to be blown out, but were extinguished by pistol shots. All the servants were provided with revolvers. From morning to night there was constant cannonading and revolver shots.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW INTERFERES. April 20 Montane's mother, who had not been informed of the marriage, appeared on the scene and was received with a salute of twenty guns. Madame Montane replied by insisting that the marriage was not binding in France and that Julia be sent back to London. Julia and Henri their quarrelled. Julia, in a furious rage, aimed her revolver at Henri, and fired six balls at him, wound ing him twice in the arm and shoulder. THE TRIAL AND SENTENCE.

At the trial yesterday the judge asked the accused: "Did you mean to kill M. Montane?

Julia, who can't speak a word of French answered through her interpreter: "No; ir fact. I did not fire the revolver at all, but my husband tried to commit suicide and wounded himself."

The conclerge of the Montaine mansion vas next called. He is an old man, with a grizzly beard and black velvet cap, and testi fied that Julia came running down stairs after the accident, exclaiming in broken French: "Mai pas bout boum! Lui boum

But, in spite of this testimony, the judge sentenced Julia to lifteen days, at the expiration of which she will be sent back to Lon don. Julia was removed from the court room crying.

A WEEK OF GAIETY.

Many and Brilliant Amusement Events For Londoners.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, May 17 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-Last evening was given the state ball at the Buckingham palace, at which the only American stranger guest was Miss Morgan, daughter of the banker. This morning the queen held her fourth drawing room. This evening Lady Hamilton, wife of the admiralty secretary, gave a cabinet ball. On Thursday evening Mrs. Mackay has a musical soiree. On Friday guests, after attending Mrs. Minister Phelps' reception, will drive to the ball of the Duchess of Leeds, and on Saturday the prince holds a levee at St. James palace in behalf of the queen.

Last evening's events included a highly fashionable audience dividing themselves between Irving's revival of his "Shvlock," too well known as a performance by New Yorkers to need description, and Mrs. Bernard Beers' appearance at the Opera Comique theatre at Lena Despard in "As in a Looking Glass," a new and very successful play.

From either of those places not a few ashionables donned custumes and attended the much looked for jubilee fancy dress ball given by the Royal institute of painters in water colors. To the latter went your reporter as a courier of the reign of Henry III, not from choice, but because, excepting royalties, no one was admitted unless in some

historical dress. For example, the Daily Telegraph was represented by Sir Walter Raleigh and other London newspaper re porters personated men of the sword rather than of the mightier pen. One thousand invitations had been accepted. Very few duplications of costumes were noticeable, and those were mainly in gainsboro hats. The guests embraced hundreds locally distinguished in society, politics, the arts, literature and the drama. Soon after 11 o'clock members of the royal family arrived, including the Prince and Princess of Wales-she wearing a light grey silk trimmed with dark grey velvetand their daughters. Victoria and Maude, escorted by their uncle, the crown prince of Denmark.

THE TABLEAUX. Their seating was the signal for beginning the long bruited four tableaux. Number one was introduced by verses from Saville Clark, of Punch's staff, and it discovered Edward I. presenting, in Carnaryon castle, his infant son to the Welsh, surrounded by knight templars and ladies, in gorgeous dresses one knight wielding a veritable sword of Long John.

Tableaux two was Queen Elizabeth knight ing Francis Drake amid her dazzling court. Tableaux three was Queen Ann receiving the duke of Marlborough, she with maids about her, he with a group of his generals around him in military uniforms, exact

patterns of those worn at the time. But at the fourth tableaux all, including royalties, arose, for it presented in the center of the stage Chanarey's bust of the young queen in 1837. This Britannia, represented by Roina Corbould, a beauty of London society, was in the act of crowning with laurel, while an excellent pattern of a lion crouched at her feet. Standing picturesquely at her right and left were members of the institute of painters, representing the colonies. For instance, Canada was a trapper; British Columbia, an Indian with feathers, beads and scalps: Austria, a gold digger; India, a rajax, attended by a slave fanning him with a single punkak, etc., etc.

The curtain fell to "God Save the Queen," from the royal artillery band, and amid cheers there followed an orderly march to the supper rooms, where men and women of many centuries and the character of the tableaus contented themselves with a menu of the present period.

THE DANCING REGINS.

About an hour was thus passed when the bugle sounded for the return to the ball room and dancing began with a gavotte by eight ladies headed by Miss Tadema and eight gentlemen. Victor Ames leading, who were members of the host and hostess' company of painters. A royal cotillion then ensued, and then followed the customory succession of cotillions, polkas and waltzes, wherein centuries crossed and eras met eras in picturesque graces. Two lines of awaiting carriages were formed reaching from Hyde Park corner to Picadilly circus as your reporter quitted this first grand ball of the jubilee year.

The Insane Duchess.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] VIENNA. May 17 .- | New York Herald Ca ble-Special to the BEE. |- I hear from an au thoritative source that despite the reassuring pulletins published by her doctor, the mental condition of the Duchess of Cumberland is now hopeless. To add to the horror of the unfortunate princess' case, there is reason to fear that she is enciente. The duke has not been allowed to visit her since she was put under restraint at Penzing.

The Coercion Bill.

ercion bill was resumed this evening in the commons. Sir William Vernon Harcourt moved an amendment exempting from secret inquiry all proceedings relating to public meetings or agrarian movements. Including combinations to obtain reductions of rent. The bill would then deal with actual crimes and would not be a measure creating of fenses. Dillon contended that unless the amendment was accepted the government would be able to imprison everybody who might be politically obnoxious. Land-lords who had not received rents might swear out information of conspiracy, causing alli sorts of persons to be brought up for bogus inquiry. If they refused to answer bogus inquiry. If they refused to answer the questions, such persons might be imprisoned as long as the government choose. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") Gladstone said he regretted that the government failed to recognize the justice of granting Irish tenants the same protection they afforded English workmen. As to boycotting, the government must explain what is meant by that term. Was intimidation in-cluded, or only boycotting leading to ex-clusive dealing? (Hear, hear.) When Balclusive dealing? (Hear, hear.) When Bal-four said the government refused to yield to the obstruction of the oppositions, the response was they had a right to refuse to yield to tyranny. (Cheers.) The amendment was finally negatived—242 to 180. Parnell will try to appear in the com-mons to-morrow afternoon. He has been

advised not to attend the evening meeting.

A Fly Wedding. LONDON, May 17 .- Viscount Crapberne he eldest son of Lord Salisbury, was married o-day to Lady Cicily Alice Gore, daughter of the Earl of Arran. Among those present was the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family.

THEY'LL WELCOME HIM. President Fitzgerald Tenders Irish Hospitality to Gladstone.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 17 .- The following message was sent to-day by President Fitz gerald, of the Irish National League of America, to Gladstone:

Lincoln, May 17.—Right Hon, William E, Gladstone, House of Commons, London: Learning from London cable dispatches that there is a possibility of your visiting Amer-ica during the coming autumn. I hasten, as president of the Irish National League of America, to tender you the respectful hos-pitality of that body, with the warm-hearted greeting of 15,000,000 of Irish-Americans, and is an American citizen to assure you of such a welcome from the great freedom-loving people of this land as has never before been accorded to any visitor to our shores. (Signed), JOHN FITZGERALD, President

Crispins Locked Out. HAVERHILL, Mass., May 17 .- Owing to the failure of a compromise being agreed upon between the Knights of Labor and the Manufacturer's association, forty shoe manufacturing establishments closed their doors this morning, throwing out of employment about 3,000 persons. Many of the asso ciation factories that are running to-day will not open to-morrow, swelling the num-ber of lock-outs to sixty-five shops, throwing out of employment 7,000 persons. The lasters are at work and will probably continue, as their price list has not been cut down. The manufacturers hope to secure help sufficient to enable them to open "free shops."

Conspirators Executed. ST. PETERSBURG, May 17 .- The five men who took most prominent parts in the plot to assassinate the czar, March 13th, were exe cuted yesterday.

Missouri Militia Disbands. ST. Louis, May 17 .- Owing to the refusal of the legislature to appropriate funds and give support to the militia, the first regiment resolved to disband May 23.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17 .- J. Ganzi, Jeweler, made an assignment this morning. Liabil-ities \$8,000, fully covered by assets. Jay Gould Takes the Stand Before the Ine vestigation Commission.

THE WAL! STREET WIZARD,

HIS UNION PACIFIC DEALINGS. He Becomes Incensed at an Imputat tion of Dishonesty-Blaine's Name

Rung In in Connection With

the Credit Mobilier.

The Pacific Investigation.

NEW YORK, May 17.-In the Pacific rally way investigation to-day the well known broker, John Pendir, was on the stand. Pendir went over the old story of the Credit Mobilier and took occasion to vindicate Oakes Ames, saying that he was an honorable many and was killed by the Infamous stories told concerning him. Pendir attempted to show the connection of Blaine with the Credit Mobilier. He said that when Tom Scott was elected president of the Union l'acific, Scott told witness that he had eightytwo bonds which belonged to Blaine which the Union Pacific would have to pay,

Jay Gould was next placed on the stand and told at length the history of his connection withthe Union Pacific. Gould said his books containing accounts of all transactions were at the service of the commission. When the pool agreement of 1878 was exhibited, he recalled the fact of its existence and acknowledged signing for over \$3,000,noon securities. His books would show what he paid for them. They were entered at 30. The only way he saw out of the difficulty was to take the mass of securities in one man's hand and issue consolidated mortgage bonds

The only way he saw out of the difficulty was to take the mass of securities in one man's hand and issue consolidated mortgage bonds as a preliminary step to placing the property on its feet. He agreed to accept 30 for his pool securities. A good many thought that price too low. Unstamped bonds had a better lien than stamped bonds had better lien than stamped bonds had better lien than stamped bonds had better lien than stamped lien bonds was determined upon between April. 1878, and May, 1879. The object of the consolidate the hetreogeneous mass of securities under one uniform security. The most of these bonds were held by Ames and himself. He thought 30 cents was a fair price for his \$2,000,000 of stamped income bonds, and that was the price he took for all he had in the pool. At the time of the consolidation he owned 40,300 shares of Union Pacific, worth 934, and 27,000 worth 98. The latter was immensely valuable property but had been bought the income bonds was because they were a lien on the eastern end of the roadits most valuable portion. He bought of Amsterdam people and paid for \$2,000,000 worth of Denyer Pacific bonds. He believed the price was 74, which was the price he sold them to Mr. Sage. The roadis east from Omaha were forcing the Union Pacific to pro rate, and it was found necessary to get an outlet by the Hannibal & St. Joe and the Wabash & Southern roads so as to prevent this. That was what made these acquisitions desirable to the Union Pacific railroad. In addition to the stock he held to the time of the consolidation foolid said he owned 6 per cent consolidated bonds of the Kanssa Pacific to the amount of \$2,600,00,00,00 and Union Pacific collateral 6s in the sum o its value twenty points. While General Dodge and Solon Humphries were engaged in ascertaining a proper basis for the consolidation, witness purchased the Missouri Pacinc in order to protect the Kansas Pacinc, and because adverse to the Assassistance. and became adverse to the consolidation. He offered his check for \$1,000,000 if they He offered his check for \$1,000,000 if they would not ask him to consent to this consolidation. They kept witness in his office until he signed the paper agreeing to carry the consolidation through, He thought this paper was now in Boston. That he was to be made a director in the new company was not determined upon at the time he signed the paper. It was desirable to put in the Denver Pacific stock of which he had \$1,000,000 worth, bought at 10 cents. Witness told Holmes if he could vet an order of the court releasing it he would put it in at more than it was worth—\$500,000. The trustees would get nothing if this stock had not been would get nothing if this stock had not been released, for the bonds would have been force released, for the bonds would have been fore-closed and the stock could not have entered into the consolidation. What witness did in the matter was the best possible thing for the trust, and he was willing to stand by his

In answer to Commissioner Anderson's question regarding the handling of the Den-ver Pacific stock trust, Gould replied vigorously, gesticulating violently. He seemed greatly incensed at the imputation of a dishonorable deal between Sage and himself with reference to this trust. Adjourned.

Labor Troubles in Chicago. CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.—The number of idle men who have either struck or been locked out is rapidly increasing. It was variously estimated yesterday at from ten to twenty thousand. The number does not probably exceed thirteen thousand, but by the end of the present week will be largely increased. Not more than five hundred bricklayers are at work, and their occupation will be gone as soon as they exhaust the stock of material hand. Employes in other trades on are gradually forced to stop work are gradually lorced to stop work because they are reaching a point in construction at which they cannot proceed until the brick layers run up the walls an-other story. A greater number of carpenters were out yesterday than at any other time since the end of the carpenters' strike was reached. The outlook is not promising for either contractor or laborer, but both appear to take a cheerful view of the situation and seem to be as determined as ever not to yield a point.

Huntington's Thoughts. NEW YORK, May 17 .- | Special Telegrain to

the BEE. !- Coltis P. Huntington will sail on the Brittanic for Liverpool to-morrow. As a director in the Pacific Mail Steamship company, he sald that George Gould would make a likely president. Huntington believed that if Senator Cullom's construction of the inter-state law was accepted all would be well, but he did not think that Reagan's interpretation of it would be beneficial to railroads or anybody. Huntington has sold his house at 5 West Fifty-first street to Andrew Carnegie, the iron king, who was recently married in this city, and is now in Scotland on his wedding tour. The price paid was a little over \$200,000. It is stated that Carnegie on his return will give up his that Carnegie on his return will give up his Pennsylvania home and make New York his permanent American home,

The Swan Failure.

CHEVENNE, Wyo., May 17 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The failure of the Swan Bros., while it caused a big sen sation, has in no wise affected business here to-day. No local men are seriously hurt, though some of them have lost by the failure. Swan Bros, received a great many telegrams yesterday, offering them assistance to help straighten out their affairs. No figures further than those given yesterday can be given to-day regarding either the assets or liabilities.

High License at Rockford. CHICAGO, May 17 .- The Journal's Rockford (Ili.) special says the city council last evening fixed the saloon license at \$1,000, an increase of \$400 over that paid last year.

Weather Indications. For Nebraska and Iowa: Warmer, fair weather, winds becoming generally southerly,